The A. F. of L. Weekly News Service gives a brief summary of important matters of interest concerning to the industrial, legislative and judicial fields, and such other information that will benefit the trade union movement.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

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AGITATE! EDUCATE! ORGANIZE!

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JOINT BARGAINING IS BASIS OF LABOR'S PROGRESS

When workers are denied a voice in employment conditions, their material lives, their intellectual development—even a picture in the home—depends upon the whim of an employer.

Mental progress, protection of life, limb and health—all rest on this master, the anti-union employer.

Even a free ballot is often denied non-union workers. The latest proof is the last election, when force and fear were applied in unorganized plants.

It is idle to talk of industrial democracy, political freedom, diffused education, or Americanism in its true sense when workers are denied the first step toward these ideals.

If they are not permitted to control themselves, why talk of equality and justice?

Self-styled "intellectuals" and so-called "liberals" bleat of the "new unionism"—whatever that is—but there can be no substitute for freedom, for the right of every man to live as a man.

Collective bargaining is more than shorter hours and increased wages. These, alone, would justify trade unionism, but beyond them are the spiritual values that come into the lives of workers when they realize they own themselves and are a part of the great army of right.

Collective bargaining is a challenge to industrial autocrats.

It flings from the grasp of one man a power he always possessed.

This is the secret of seemingly blind opposition to organized labor—the employer knows workers reject dictation when they are united.

This is the secret of the so-called "open shop," of the "American" plan, of the company "union."

It is the secret of welfare plans, group insurance and other paternal schemes to drug man's social conscience.

It is the reason why industrial autocrats count no cost if they can smash unionism and control employes.

An anti-union employer will tolerate so-called "radicals" in his plant and discharge "conservative" trade unionists.

The employer knows that the "radical" is fruitful ground, while the trade unionist depends on education and organization—the most deadly weapons ever levelled at the status quo.

The unionist would awaken men to their individual power, while the "radical" would have men place all power in him.

That is why the "radical" is here today and away tomorrow, while the trade union movement continues on and on, as it develops independence, confidence and control in the workers' minds.

This is the anti-union employer knows. He is willing to have the "radical" lead his employes into blind alleys. Through his trained psychologists the employer understands the trade union movement and its power to resist wrong, though he professes a dense ignorance.

He affects to believe that the members of organized labor are moved as pawns by some "leader"—just as he handles his unorganized employes.

He ignores the mighty principle involved in trade unionism while magnifying mistakes of men who have triumphed despite every obstacle.

Collective bargaining is the first step on freedom's road.

Without it, the worker is a social cipher. He is a cog in the industrial machine.

TRICKY TAXPAYERS CHEAT GOVERNMENT

Washington, Jan. 10.—The senate tax investigating committee, headed by Senator Couzens of Michigan, has discovered that the government is annually losing millions of dollars by sharp practices of corporations and wealthy individuals.

The favorite form of taxation evasion, particularly in the larger incomes, is through a reduction of capital losses. This practice alone has cost the government millions of dollars, and is far in excess, committee members say, of the loss from tax exempt securities which has been blamed by Secretary of the Treasury Mellon as the most costly form of tax dodging. Transactions known as "washed sales" are a favorite device for charging off capital losses.

A taxpayer, confronted with the necessity of paying large sums to the government, sells stocks which have depreciated in value. He computes the difference between the buying and the selling price, deducts the loss from his earnings, scales down his tax and then buys the stock back the next day.

Amortization and depletion of natural resources are other methods which are used by income tax dodgers, who make excessive claims for amortization, alleging that they purchased excess facilities for war purposes.

The committee has found many evidences of what is termed "salty" by income tax officials, who hold wide differences of opinion when called upon to make decisions.

The committee, it is stated, will attempt to close these tax-dodging holes.

FORCE CITY COUNCIL TO OBEY PEOPLE'S WILL

Los Angeles, Calif., Jan. 10.—The state supreme court has ordered the city council to provide for the election of 15 councilmen from as many districts, and to strike from the municipal charter the provision for the election of 11 councilmen at large. The court's decision is based on a referendum declaration by Los Angeles citizens.

The city council ignored this mandate and favored corporate interests that would debar labor representation from the city law-making body.

ALIEN LAW DEFENDED

Washington, Jan. 10.—Americanism will be safeguarded by existing immigration laws, according to a biological study by Harry H. Laughlin of the Carnegie institute of Washington for the immigration committee of the house of representatives.

Chairman Johnson of the committee made public a synopsis of the report, which states that immigration formerly was looked upon "as a matter of asylum; then America established the economic basis for regulation; but now the recent legislation has made inborn quality of the immigrant as a prospective future American, the primary basis."

Development of "this biological principle in legislation," the report added, "will assure that future immigrants will constitute a permanent national asset in improving our hereditary levels in physique, intelligence and mental qualities."

TO WAR ON MAIL ORDERS

New York, Jan. 10.—A war on mail order concerns and house-to-house canvassers has been launched by the national dry goods association. The hardware trade is organizing for a battle against two large brush concerns and several electric appliance manufacturers.

House-to-house sales of hosiery, knit goods and toilet articles affect department stores, it is said.

NEW MASK FOR FAKIRS

Chicago, Jan. 10.—The modern charlatan calls himself a physiologist and defrauds victims by the ancient trick salesman. Prof. Kornhauser of the University of Chicago said in an address in this city.

COMMODITY PRICES UP

New York, Jan. 10.—Commodity prices the first of the year show an increase of 1 1-5 per cent over December, according to Dun's index. Compared with January 1, last year, price averages have advanced 6 5-8 per cent.

Many Union Executives Passed On In Year 1924

Washington, Jan. 10.—The year just closed witnessed the passing of an unusually large number of trade union executives. These included:

Samuel Gompers, president, A. F. of L.

James J. Freel, president, International Stereotypers' and Electrotypers' union.

John Voll, president, Glass Bottle Blowers' association.

Edward J. Cantwell, secretary, National Association of Letter Carriers.

Adam Huebner, secretary, International Union of the United Brewery, Flour, Cereal and Soft Drink Workers of America.

George Nolte, vice president, Brotherhood Railway Carmen.

Alex Russell, executive secretary, Granite Cutters' International association.

Martin J. Conroy, vice president, United Association of Plumbers and Steam Fitters.

John J. Dermody, vice president, Order of Railroad Telegraphers.

James P. Fox, vice president, International Union of Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers.

C. Bolen, vice president, International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths, Drop Forgers and Helpers.

Chris Evans, former secretary, United Mine Workers of America.

The year also marked the passing of T. V. Powderly, one time grand master workman of the Knights of Labor; Joseph Buchanan, prominent labor writer and old-time labor editor, and Wm. McCabe of New York Typographical union, who was grand marshal of the first Labor day parade in the United States, September 5, 1882.

OPPOSES MEDIATION FOR RAIL DISPUTES

Chicago, Jan. 10.—Ben W. Hooper, supposed "neutral" chairman of the railroad labor board, has declared against mediation and conciliation in labor disputes, in a letter to Congressman Sanders of Indiana, opponent of the Howard-Barkley bill, Mr. Hooper said:

"No system is more admirably adapted to keeping the public in the dark than that of mediation. The operations of mediation and conciliation must necessarily be secret to be successful."

Mr. Hooper indicates that every method of adjusting rail disputes is wrong except the plan of coming to his board, where arbitrary awards should be made and enforced.

LARGEST FAMILIES IN MINERS' HOMES

Washington, Jan. 10.—Statistics collected by the department of commerce show that the average number of children born in American families in which the ages of the fathers range between 45 and 49 years, was the highest, 8.1, in the families of coal miners. The lowest, 2.6, is in the families of dentists, physicians and surgeons.

Where the ages of the fathers range between 40 and 44 years the highest average number of children born, or the reverse of coal miners, and the lowest average, or 2.8, were those of architects. These ages of fathers were taken as they "on the whole probably represent completed families," according to the department.

EIGHT HOURS IN CANADA

Ottawa, Ontario, Jan. 10.—The Canadian department of labor announces that 54.22 per cent of employers making returns operate on a basis of an eight-hour day, or forty-eight week, or less. The department made a survey to ascertain the extent of the eight-hour day throughout the Dominion.

Information was received from 5,263 employers who employ 415,905 persons or less. There were 690,317 employes involved.

The transportation industry reported that 91.5 per cent of these workers have a 48-hour week or less. The logging industry, with 19.25 per cent, the smallest proportion of employes on the 48-hour week or less.

BIG DIVIDENDS IN SIGHT

New York, Jan. 10.—Profits of the American can company has trebled and are so large that this concern increased its stock from 300,000 shares to 600,000. The four per cent dividend on this stock for every $100 share of stock. Stockholders expect larger returns in the near future. With the increased stock, the larger dividends will not attract popular attention.

AWARD FOR MOSQUITO BITE

San Francisco, Jan. 10.—The state industrial accident commission has ruled that a mosquito bite on the tongue is an industrial hazard and has awarded Wm. Miller, a laborer, $2,487, with $12.33 a week until he recovers. Miller was bitten last June, and since then has been unable to work. His tongue became infected from the bite.

Reaction Always Seeking Favors But Pleads: "No Government Aid"

Washington, Jan. 10.—The sneering reference to "the dead hand of the government," so often made by reaction, was answered in a spirited manner by Senator Brookhart, who showed that the men who make this claim are always asking the government for favors.

He called attention to a report by Director General of Railroads McAdoo that when the United States took over the railroads during the war "there was not a reserve locomotive in the United States—not one."

"They were all in service or out of commission," Mr. Brookhart pointed out. "In three months Mr. McAdoo had 1,200 locomotives in reserve and he handled more freight in that period of three months than was being handled before. He united these roads into one great system and increased their efficiency by a large percentage.

"I will only say that the management might have been improved. There were a lot of unnecessary managers who should have been discharged, but who were not discharged, when the roads were turned back to their owners, and notwithstanding that fact the efficiency in the operation of these railroads improved very greatly over the private operation that preceded it.

"Not only that, but in the 10 months following the turning back of the roads on March 1, 1920, private operation increased the operating expenses by $1,485,000,000, nearly a billion and a half of dollars. A part of that can be explained, about a third of it was wages, but how can the other two-thirds be explained?

"Based upon the theory that government operation was more efficient and less wasteful than the competitive system of private operation or upon the visit worse theory that during the period of the six months' guaranty the managers of these railroads padded expenses in order to take money from the treasury of the United States. This gigantic discrepancy is one of the most remarkable things in railroad history."

Senator Brookhart showed that the railroads have received over 158,000,000 acres in land grants. This is four and one-half times greater than the entire state of Iowa, and the value of this area today equals the value of all the railroads in the United States.

"This private initiative which has received so much eulogy all the time," said Senator Brookhart, "we find largely exercising itself in getting subsidies and favors from the government either in cash, in land grants, or sometimes in laws that favor this business enterprise in which they may be engaged."

INCOMPETENT MINERS CAUSE LOSS OF LIFE

Seattle, Wash., Jan. 10.—"The disastrous explosion that occurred in the Burnett mine last week brings afresh to mind the constant menace of the continued operation of deep and dangerous coal mines in Washington by inexperienced outsiders," says the State Labor News.

"The Burnett mine, like the Carbonado mine, Black Diamond and Roslyn Castle mines, located in western Washington, are among the most dangerous mines in the nation. For years they have been operated with experienced union miners accidents were held down to a minimum, the number steadily decreasing each year until a record for safety, second to none in the nation, had been established.

"In the old days for safety established by union miners in the Roslyn-Cle Elum field in the past three years, with a total output of 3,000,000 tons, a best record in the mining industry.

"Since the operation of the mines in western Washington began with inexperienced non-union crews, hardly a week has passed without serious accidents. The number of fatalities, together with permanent and partial disabilities, in their totality, are an appalling indictment of non-union and inexperienced operation.

"While this great sacrifice of human life—and limb goes on, there are hundreds of experienced union miners available in King and Pierce counties. They are thoroughly capable to operate these mines and safeguard them against increasing sacrifice of human life. These men are working in sawmills and at general common labor, and are anxious and willing to be called to their places again in the mines were the doors not closed against them."

CO-OP. PLAN GROWS

East St. Louis, Ill., Jan. 10.—An increased sentiment for co-operative buying was reported at the annual convention of the Central states co-operative society, held in this city.

A feature of the gathering was a report on an educational campaign which has been in operation a little more than a year.

The convention adopted resolutions of respect to the memory of Samuel Gompers.

DEMAND SHORTER HOURS

New York, Jan. 10.—The Compressed Air Workers' union has notified municipal authorities that hours must be reduced before they will accept employment on sewer tunnels under the Hudson river.

Compressed air workers labor under air pressure below the bottom of the river. Many of them die because of an occupational disease known as "bends."

1924 DEATH RATE DROPS

Washington, Jan. 10.—The death rate in the United States decreased in 1924, according to census figures. The death rate last year was 13.5 per 10,000, compared with 13.6 in 1923.

WOMEN'S LAW VOIDED BY FEDERAL JUDGE LUSE

Superior, Wis., Jan. 10.—Federal Judge C. B. Luse has set aside the women's minimum wage law of this state. The act permitted the industrial commission to fix rates. Judge Luse held that this is a denial of the right of contract. The court followed a similar decision by the United States supreme court when it set aside the District of Columbia women's wage law April 9, 1923. In that decision the highest court made the last-century declaration that "in principle, there can be no difference between the case of selling labor and the case of selling goods."

Judge Luse issued an injunction in 1922 against striking shopmen of the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha railroad. He cited several of these workers for contempt of court and fined and jailed them for picketing activities. Contempt.

The strikers appealed to the United States supreme court on the ground that they were denied a jury trial, as provided by the Clayton law. They were sustained by the high court, who upheld that section of the Clayton act which provides for a jury trial in criminal contempt proceedings.

STREET CAR COMPANY CAN BREAK CONTRACT

Minneapolis, Jan. 10.—Federal District Judge Wilbur Booth has upheld the Duluth street car company's demand that it be permitted to charge a straight 6-cent fare. The company is operating on a 6-cent franchise. By a referendum vote the Duluth voters refused to change this rate and insisted that the company live up to its contract. The company then induced the legislature to vest a commission with power to fix the rate. The commission appealed to the commission, which ruled that a single 6-cent fare, or six tickets for 25 cents, be charged. Suit followed.

The company then appealed to Judge Booth, who disregards the right of citizens in municipalities and the state to insist that public utility corporations live up to their contract.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM SCORED BY JUDGE

Belton, Texas, Jan. 10.—At a meeting of district judges in this city, Judge L. H. Jones referred to the present judicial system as "not up to machinery of 85 years ago," and declared that under it "the poor stand little chance of getting justice, but the honest against the unscrupulous."

WIN UNION SHOP

Danville, Ill. Jan. 10.—Platform men employed by the Illinois traction system have signed a union shop agreement and a 10 per cent wage increase. These gains followed a week's strike.

STEREOTYPERS ADVANCE

Stockton, Calif., Jan. 10.—Stereotypers employed on newspapers in this city have signed a two-year agreement with publishers providing that: Rates for day and night work will be $7.75 the first year and $8 the second year.

PHYSICIANS REFUSE TO BE STANDARDIZED

San Francisco, Jan. 10.—The California federation of labor protested against the latest economy plan of the state industrial accident commission, which proposes to establish a fee schedule for physicians and surgeons.

"In other words," officers of the federation say, "workers' limbs are to be graded and classified on a factory scale—just as parts for an automobile. This plan is carried into effect it will mean that the better class of physicians will retire from practice as far as industrial injuries are concerned."

High-grade physicians and surgeons are opposed to the commission's plan. They say the physical and mental condition of an injured worker can not be stipulated in advance, nor can it be established by any form of schedule.

ANDERSON PROMOTED

Washington, Jan. 10.—Federal District Judge Anderson of Indiana, who issued the sweeping injunction against coal miners, has been appointed to the court of appeals, Indiana district, by President Coolidge.

DEATHS IN COAL INDUSTRY

Washington, Jan. 10.—Reports to the bureau of mines show that 155 mine workers were killed during December last. Of this number, 114 lost their lives in the bituminous fields.

Want Porto Rican Outrages Probed; Votes Stolen; Police Assault Citizens

Washington, Jan. 10.—In a note to the president, President Green of the A. F. of L. urged executive consideration of an appeal for a federal investigation of alleged frauds and violence during the Porto Rican election last November.

In urging this investigation, President Green said that the charges "are of so grave a nature that our government should take steps to secure authoritative information."

With the note was a statement of the Porto Rican conditions by Santiago Iglesias, a senator in the Porto Rican legislature and president of the Free Federation of Workingmen of Porto Rico, addressed to the A. F. of L.

"At election day, all over the island," Senator Iglesias said, "the voters when they opened the ballots and the election officers were marking the registration lists as 'voted,' the police and the 'observers' would placed inside the polling places in chairs backing the ballot box and over 30 feet thereafter, not allowing them to intervene in the elections.

"These 'observers' had to abandon most of the polling places and go to their homes in fear of bodily harm. If they remained, they were compelled by force to sign the tally sheet at the end of the countings.

"Political leaders in front of the polls were using enormous amounts of money to bribe voters. Although the law is intended for a secret ballot, each and every one of them was watched by the election officers. If the vote was as promised, one of the election officers would give the man a ticket to go out and be paid.

"High political leaders would come into the polling places and tell officers as to the way in which the election was taking place and giving advice to the election officers.

"In spite of all these frauds and violence, the labor party could poll nearly 200,000 votes. Then, at the time of recounting, a sufficient number of ballots were declared 'null' by the courts to elect by the United Statehood party candidates.

"This state of affairs calls for the appointment of a commission composed of fair-minded men, independent power and means to do efficient and complete work, or for a sub-committee of the senate committee on territories, which, if it is to be permanent in the sense that it means the upsetting of all the democratic ideals and republican institutions of the United States. Moreover, our people have been led to believe that the national interests and principles of organized labor would be sufficient to develop their social and economic betterment with the principles and security of the laws of this republic."

POSTAL EMPLOYES LOSE WAGE FIGHT; "LAME DUCKS" AND "PAP" TRIUMPH

Washington, Jan. 10.—The national administration defeated the postal wage increase in the senate on January 7 after the hardest fight in the history of wage movements by government employes.

The vote was on the president's veto of an average annual increase of $300 passed last May by a senate vote of 73 to 3. The president disapproved of this act, and the senate sustained the veto by a vote of 55 to 29—a margin of one vote over the necessary two-thirds.

The administration did not have a single vote to spare in a contest in which it threw every power it possesses. "Lame duck" senators—who retire from office March 4 next—and who are hopeful of lucrative appointments at the hands of the president, reversed their vote of last May and turned against the postal employes. Eighteen other senators who were lured by federal patronage and pleas to "save the face of the president" and maintain party regularity also changed front.

A tricky campaign in favor of "providing the funds" for the increase was started by clever politicians, and a bill was introduced that was intended to raise rates of newspapers. With the defeat of the wage bill it is now agreed that the other bill will be dropped. Postal employes registered strenuous objection to placing the post office department—a social service—on a hard and fast money making basis, and pointed out that this is not done of other departments of government.

It is charged that when a delegation of congressmen visited the White House to consider another matter, the president asked those of his visitors who intended to support his postal wage veto to hold up their hands.

The Washington correspondent of the Indianapolis Star, in writing on this incident, said: "So far as is known, this is the first time a president has gone so far as to call on congressional members to hold up their hands before him that he may know on whose support he could count."

The correspondent also stated that the president called senators to the White House and these "were bluntly asked" how they stood on the veto.

Despite these intimations that federal patronage would be withheld from any senator who favored the wage increase, the administration, when all is said and done, just managed to get over the line ahead of workers who asked for a living wage.

The postal workers conducted a magnificent campaign. A strong public opinion was developed in favor of these underpaid employes and the press of the country was practically united in favor of the increase. This sentiment was reflected in the senate, when that body declared by a vote of 73 to 3 in favor of an increase.

Much of this sentiment changed, however, in view of forces adverse to a fair deal, and the cry that the post office should be put on a "money-making basis."

The postal employes will continue their fight. While they are temporarily defeated, their opponents will have additional troubles by explaining how they repudiated platforms and reversed former positions.

PRISON CHIEF ACCUSED BY COLORADO GOVERNOR

Denver, Col., Jan. 10.—Governor Sweet has filed charges of brutality against Warden Tynan of the state penitentiary at Canon City. The charges include official misconduct, neglect of duty, incompetency and inefficiency.

The governor says Tynan permitted prisoners to be shackled, hand and foot, to the carpenter's new horse, and flogged on the bare body with a heavy lash.

E. B. Johnson, day captain of the penitentiary, has made affidavit that convicts were flogged with a heavy leather strap about two feet three to four inches wide, and perforated with holes about one-half inch in diameter. The strap is fastened to a wooden handle two feet long. Floggings varied from three or four lashes to as high as 40 or 42 "and the strokes were always administered with both hands."

As a part of prison discipline, so-called "coolers" are maintained. These are dark cells without any fitting or furniture other than boards for a bed. Confinement in the "cooler" has ranged, according to Johnson, "all the way from 24 hours to 10 days."

WOMEN'S WORK LAW IGNORED BY BOSSES

Passaic, N. J., Jan. 10.—Unorganized working women employed in woolen mills have discovered that the "ten-hour-week" law is ineffective. The act prohibits the employment of women between 10 p. m. and 6 a. m., and was supposed to be in force beginning the first of the year. Several of the larger mills have ignored the law "on advice of counsel."

These sharp lawyers probably had a hand in shaping the law, which fails to carry a penalty for violation.

FAIL TO CONTRIBUTE

Nashville, Tenn., Jan. 10.—John E. Edgerton, president of the Tennessee Manufacturers' association, issued a call for funds to combat boomer legislation in this state and he received three replies.

Mr. Edgerton deplores that many members are not paying their dues. He says it may be necessary to issue shop-time loans "to get through the year, but we will not have any money for further legislative preparation work, which we badly needed."

This hard-luck plea has had no effect on the trade union movement, nor will it lessen the workers' activities.

CHILD LABOR BAN URGED

Sacramento, Calif., Jan. 10.—The state federation of labor has arranged a vigorous campaign before the state legislature for the federal child labor amendment.

The unionists will also urge the passage of a bill providing for jury trial in criminal contempt cases, following a decision to this effect by the United States supreme court last October.

"Under the circumstances there ought to be no good reason why state officials should not grant jury trials in contempt cases," the unionists say.

UNITE TEXTILE WORKERS

Lawrence, Mass., Jan. 10.—Working with officials in the textile industry, deportable, declared Thomas McMahon, president of the United Textile Workers, on arriving in this city to inaugurate an organizing campaign. The union executive said workers today are receiving less for the amount of their product they produce than they did in 1914.

AUTO PROFITS HIGH

New York, Jan. 10.—The Continental motors corporation reports profits last year of $2,662,824, as against $1,837,455 the previous year.

WATER POWER TRUST REACHES INTO HOMES

Washington, Jan. 10.—Defeated in an attempt to have the federal trade commission investigate the so-called water-power trust, Senator Norris of Nebraska made an extended speech on the ramifications of these interlocked corporations.

In opposing the Underwood bill, which would turn Muscle Shoals over to the Alabama Power company, Senator Norris said:

"I have been dumbfounded and amazed, and the more I study will be dumbfounded and amazed, when it learns that practically everything in the electric world is controlled by a subsidiary, perhaps costs no more than 25 cents to something that may cost millions of dollars, but the control of every nickel or indirectly by some part of this gigantic trust.

"The head of this trust is the General electric company. One of its chief subsidiaries is the Electric bond and share company. This subsidiary has, as a matter of fact, a large number of subsidiaries, and many of these subsidiaries have in turn a large number of subsidiaries. So it starts at the head and runs down through various degrees."

Senator Norris showed that the stock of the Alabama power company is owned by the Alabama traction, light and power company. The latter was a Canadian company, owned by foreign capital. But the recently changed its status to an American corporation, because, said Senator Norris, "their chance of getting anything in America would be better," though the stockholders, perhaps, are not changed. The Alabama power company of the Alabama power company is the Southeastern power company, incorporated in the state of Maine, and controlled by the General electric company.

WANT LOWER BREAD COSTS

Washington, Jan. 10.—Private bread consumers in the District of Columbia are paying 9 cents a loaf, while the same grade of bread is sold to the navy department for 8.59 cents, said Congressman Brand of Ohio in support of his standard bread bill.

The bill legislation concerns the largest single food item in the United States and that the public is not protected in its purchases.

He discussed in detail the bread supply of the army and navy, emphasizing the need for the standardization of bread in this one item. "An enormous profit in bread making has been made the last four years," he said.

VANIZETTI IS INSANE

Bridgewater, Mass., Jan. 10.—Bartolomeo Vanizetti, one of the principals in a noted murder trial, has been declared insane and confined in the insane hospital here. He, together with Nicola Sacco, were convicted in 1921 of the murder of a paymaster and guard in South Braintree, this state. Because of conflicting evidence, and protestations of the A. F. of L. have urged a new trial for the accused.

HOW ABOUT MEN!

Chicago, Jan. 10.—"An overloaded pack animal usually lives a short time and overloaded shortens its life," says the American Contractor in an editorial article on "the Danger of Overloading."

"An overloaded motor boats rapidly, and constant overloading will cut the number of its days of usefulness," the editor says.

BARBERS FORM UNION

Eugene, Ore., Jan. 10.—Journeyman barbers have organized and affiliated with the trade union movement.